

76. General Svetomir S. Djukic



General Svetomir S. Djukic ISOH Archive

SER/YUG

Born: 29 May 1882, Razana

Died: 19 October 1960, Duisburg, Germany

IOC member: No. 76

Co-opted (postal vote): 1 November 1912

Resigned: November 1949

Member For Serbia from 01.12.1912 to 14.12.1919.

For Yugoslavia from 14.12.1919 to XX.11.1949.

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 8 **Absent:** 20

Picture: p. 50

A founder member of the Serbian Olympic Committee in 1910, his name was proposed as an IOC member on 17 July 1912 at the Session held during the Stockholm Games. Prince Ouroussoff of Russia supported Serbia's request to have a member on the Committee but the existing members were undecided and only after much thought did they agree to the proposal providing that the Serbian candidate possessed 'the requisite qualities' Evidently General Djukic met the requirements and his membership was confirmed on 1 November following a postal vote.

Djukic continued as the member for Serbia until 14 December 1919 when, at a meeting in Zagreb, the Croatian Sports Association and the Serbian Olympic Committee merged to become the Yugoslav Olympic Committee. Djukic then became the IOC member for Yugoslavia and remained so for the next 30 years. Between 1912 and 1936 he attended every celebration of the Summer Games except those of 1932.

During World War I he was a legendary leader of the *Comitadges*, the Serbian irregulars, and his exploits were featured in an article in a London magazine (*Tit Bits* 27 March 1915). The article credits him with having killed 40-50,000 Austrians although, presumably, this figure refers to the number of deaths credited to troops under his command and is not meant to imply that Djukic personally killed some 45,000 Austrians!

After gallantly resisting the German army in World War II, he withdrew to the mountains in March 1941 and carried on fighting as a partisan. In 1944 he prepared a final attack to cut off the German retreat but got no help from the Russians and the manoeuvre failed. Embroiled in the web of post-war politics, an article, which Djukic denied writing, entitled "I accuse Tito" appeared in newspapers in Pittsburgh and Cairo and this led to his imprisonment at Münster in September 1947.

IOC members around the world sent gifts of chocolates, cigarettes and clothing and on learning of his plight, Edström, with the help of Lord Burghley (Great Britain). General Vaccaro (Italy) and the Red Cross, began to work on securing Djukic's release. On 15 May 1948 Djukic was able to write to the IOC President "At last I am released as innocent".



Fritz Eduard Hansen ISOH Archive



Ernest Albert Glandaz ISOH Archive

His son had also worked hard to clear his name but as Djukic was so vehemently opposed to Tito it was never easy for him to live in Yugoslavia and he spent his final years in Germany.

Buchanan/Lyberg

77. Fritz Eduard Hansen

DEN

Born: 30 January 1855, Copenhagen

Died: 11 November 1921, Haderslev

IOC member: No. 77

Co-opted (postal vote): 31 October 1913

Resigned: 11 November 1921

Replacing Torben Grut

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 4 **Absent:** 1

Picture: p. 50

He succeeded Niels Holbek as President of the Danish Sports Confederation (1901-1909) and was the first president of the Danish Olympic Committee (1905-1920). He was a founder of the Nordic Sports Committee for the co-ordination of the sports movements within the Nordic countries. Despite these credentials, the unknown Torben Grut was appointed the IOC member for Denmark in 1906 (see above) and Hansen had to wait until Grut's resignation before becoming a member. A career Army officer, he retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Buchanan/Lyberg

78. Ernest Albert Glandaz

FRA

Born: ?

Died: March 1944

IOC member: No. 78

Co-opted (postal vote): 31 January 1913

Replacing Ernest Callot

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 11 **Absent:** 13

Picture: p. 50

After serving as President of the National Sports Committee in 1910 he assumed the Presidency of the NOC for one year (1912-1913). He was also President of the French Federation of Rowing Clubs and the French Yacht Racing Association and he competed in the ½-1 ton yachting event at the 1900 Olympics. He was Vice-President of the Executive Committee for the 1924 Olympic Games. Like his predecessor on the IOC, Abel Ballif, he was an active member of the Touring Club of France.

He was involved in IOC affairs some ten years before he became a member and at the 1903 Session in Brussels his

paper on "Different forms of yachting" was distributed. As a member of an IOC Commission, Glandaz had been asked to study this particular matter.

Buchanan/Lyberg

79. Duke Algernon St. Maur Seymour of Somerset

GBR

Born: 22 July 1846, Bath

Died: 22 October 1923, Maiden Bradley, Bath

IOC member: No. 79

Co-opted: 5 April 1913

Resigned: 17 August 1920

Replacing Lord Desborough

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 2 **Absent:** 1

Picture: -

After attending Blundell's School and the Royal Military Academy he spent many years ranching in America before returning home to oversee his extensive estates. After his accession to the Dukedom in 1894 he took little part in public life and in view of the fact that he was 66-years old and had no great interest in public office he seems an unusual choice to have succeeded Lord Desborough both as Chairman of the BOA (1913-1919) and as a member of the IOC. He was a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron and this was apparently his only sporting interest. One month after his election to the IOC he attended the Opening Ceremony for the Berlin Olympic stadium but the rest of his years in office were dominated by World War I when his duties with both the IOC and BOA were minimal.

Buchanan/Lyberg

80. Baron Edouard-Emile de Laveleye

BEL

Born: 22 October 1854, Ghent

Died: 25 November 1938, Brussels

IOC member: No. 80

Co-opted: 5 May 1913

New 2nd seat

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 9 **Absent:** 13

Previous IOC publications show his membership as commencing in 1919 but his co-option is recorded in the minutes of the 1913 Session in Lausanne.

Picture: p. 52

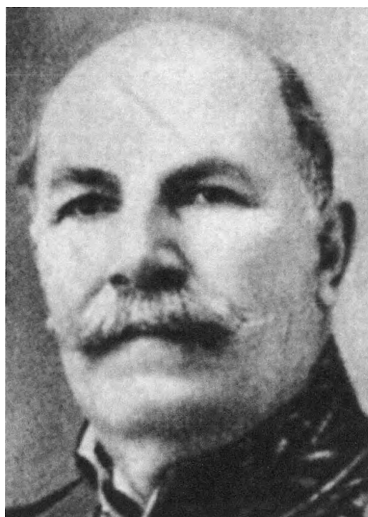
A pioneer of organized sport in Belgium, he helped found the Leopold FC in 1893 and played for them in the first



Baron Edouard-Emile de Laveleye *ISOH Archive*



Dimitri Stanciov *ISOH Archive*



Raul Paranhos de Rio Branco *ISOH Archive*

Belgian Football Championships three years later. He was also a good tennis player and fencer. In 1906 he was largely responsible for the creation of the Belgian Olympic Committee and served as the first President until his resignation in 1923.

He took up a new second seat allocated to Belgium in 1913 but the minutes of the Session in Lausanne noted that this new seat "should not be considered permanent". In fact, this proviso soon became academic as by hosting the 1920 Games in Antwerp, Belgium became entitled to two seats under the terms of the Olympic Charter.

Buchanan/Lyberg

81. Dimitri Stanciov

BUL

Born: 9 May 1863, Svishtov

Died: 25 March 1940, Varna

IOC member: No. 81

Co-opted (postal vote): 1 August 1913

Resigned: 8 April 1929

Replacing Dimitar Tzokov

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 2 **Absent:** 6

Picture: p. 52

After studying law in Vienna, he took up a diplomatic career in 1887 and was posted to Bucharest and Vienna before spending 11 years in St. Petersburg (1895-1906). In 1906 he was made Minister for Foreign Affairs and for a short time after the murder of Petkov he was Prime Minister.

Immediately prior to World War I he was the Minister in France and then Italy and after the War he spent six years in London where he used his considerable diplomatic skills to restore amicable relations between Bulgaria and Britain. With his cultivated and sophisticated manner and his perfect knowledge of English he made many friends and he can be said to have succeeded in his mission.

He married the daughter of Count de Grenaud, a well-known Savoy nobleman and their daughter, Nadájda, became Lady Kay Muir when she married the Scottish aristocrat Sir Alexander Kay Muir.

Appointed a member of the IOC in 1913, he obtained official recognition for the Bulgarian NOC in 1924 and was President of the NOC (1925-1929).

Buchanan/Lyberg

82. Raul Paranhos de Rio Branco

Entering the diplomatic service in 1895 his first posting was to Washington, DC but all his subsequent appointments were in Europe. He served at the embassies in Paris, Rome, London and Berlin before being appointed

the Brazilian Minister in Berne from 1912 to 1934 and during this period he was his country's representative at the League of Nations. He was invited to join the IOC in 1913 and in 1917 Coubertin, with one of his periodic enthusiasms for South America, appointed de Rio Branco to an ad hoc committee for the propagation of the Olympic idea in South America but it is not immediately clear precisely what this committee accomplished. The other members were Coubertin himself and De Matheu of Central America. De Rio Branco was instrumental in organizing the first Brazilian Olympic team which took part in the 1920 Games.

Having spent many years in Europe as a diplomat, he chose to retire to Switzerland where he died.

Buchanan/Lyberg

BRA

Born: 20 February 1873, Paris, France

Died: 1938, Geneva, Switzerland

IOC member: No. 82

Co-opted (postal vote): 1 August 1913

Resigned: 31 December 1937

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 10 **Absent:** 11

Picture: p. 51

83. Georges Alexanderovich Duperron

RUS

Born: 1877, St. Petersburg

Died: 23 July 1934, St. Petersburg

IOC member: No. 83

Co-opted (postal vote): 31 July 1913

Resigned: 15 August 1915

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 1 **Absent:** 0

Picture: –

The Duperron family emigrated from France in the early 18th century and took Russian citizenship. Georges Duperron entered St. Petersburg University in 1895 and with articles in *The Samokat*, a magazine devoted to bicycle-hiking, he began his career as a sports journalist that year. In 1900 he joined the weekly magazine *The Sport* and covered the 1900 Olympic Games for them, he was appointed Editor-in-Chief in 1902 and developed the magazine so successfully that 16 different sports organizations used *The Sport* as their official journal. He soon became the best known sports writer in Russia but he suddenly gave up his work as a journalist to take up an appointment at the St. Petersburg Library. In his new job he quickly realised the need for sporting instructional books and almost single-handedly he set about remedying the deficiency. He wrote more than 30 books on football, Swedish gymnastics, winter sports and many other

sports and his first book *Track & Field and Ball Games* published in 1909 was a particular success. Eventually, he was judged to be politically unsound and was dismissed from the library. His arrest seemed to be just a matter of time but he died while awaiting the inevitable.

He introduced basketball and hockey to Russia and was President of the Russian Football Association in 1915.

When the Russian Olympic Committee was founded in 1911 he was the first Secretary-General and with the founding President, Vjatjeslav Sresnewski, he was instrumental in raising a 169 man team to cross the Baltic for the 1912 Olympic Games

Partly in recognition of his efforts to promote the Olympic cause in an unfavourable social climate he was invited to join the IOC the following year. Although General de Butowsky was no longer a member of the IOC he was able to propose Duperron as a new member for Russia at the IOC Session in Luxemburg in 1910 but it was decided to defer the matter until it had been established that Duperron was acceptable to the existing Russian member, Count de Ribeaupierre. This assurance was never forthcoming and, in fact, Ribeaupierre did all he could to prevent Duperron's election but with the support of Butowsky and Viktor Balck of Sweden, Duperron was deservedly elected a member of the IOC.

Buchanan/Lyberg

84. Count Adolf von Arnim-Muskau

GER

Born: 31 March 1875, Berlin

Died: 31 May 1931, Balerheth near Baden-Baden

IOC member: No. 84

Co-opted (postal vote): 15 December 1913

Suspended: 5 April 1919

Replacing Count von Wartensleben

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 1 **Absent:** 0

Picture: p. 54

A law graduate from the Universities of Heidelberg, Halle and Berlin. Tennis, shooting, hunting, horse racing and breeding and motoring were among his sporting interests and soon after taking up golf in 1912 he laid out a nine-hole course on his estate at Muskau. The magnificent park at Muskau was designed in the English style and was said to be the finest in Germany. He was President of the German Racing Club, the prestigious Union-Klub and the German Automobile Club. Like many of the early German IOC members he served as a cavalry officer and in 1902 he married Countess Sophie zur Lippe-Weissenfeld.

Because of Germany's activities during World War I, his membership of the IOC was suspended in accordance with the IOC decision of 5 April 1919 and he was never reinstated.

Buchanan/Lyberg



Count Adolf von Arnim-Muskau *ISOH Archive*



General Carlo Montu *ISOH Archive*



Marquis Melchior de Polignac *ISOH Archive*

85. General Carlo Montu

ITA

Born: 10 January 1869, Turin

Died: 20 October 1949, Bellagio, Como

IOC member: No. 85

Co-opted (postal vote): 15 December 1913

Resigned: 6 June 1939

Replacing Attilio Brunialti

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 8 **Absent:** 15

Picture: p. 54

An Artillery General, he had the distinction of being the first Italian war pilot in the Libyan campaign (1911-1912) and he also served as a Member of Parliament.

President of the Italian rowing federation (1913-1927) and the fencing federation (1919-1923) he was a prominent figure in sports administration and helped found the Italian Olympic Committee (CONI) in 1915. He was appointed President in 1920 and was instrumental in raising the funds necessary to ensure Italian participation at the Antwerp Games. His role as President of CONI was short-lived as he resigned after the 1921 IOC Session in Lausanne where he took exception to Coubertin's proposal to approve the host city for both the 1924 and 1928 Games at the same time. Coubertin had prepared the ground well for his radical proposal. On 17 March 1921 he sent a letter to all IOC members advising them that it was his intention to retire after the 1924 Games and that his final wish was that the Games should be held in Paris but quite why he also insisted on a vote being taken on the host city for the 1928 Games being taken at the same time is not clear.

Montu was furious with Coubertin, not only because of the way he had influenced members with his letter but also because Coubertin let it be known that if the Games were awarded to Italy there was a risk that they would withdraw as they had done in 1908. The first vote at the 1921 Session was on the matter of whether it was in order to elect host cities for two Games at the same Session. Once this motion had been passed, an election took place to approve Paris (1924) and Amsterdam (1928) as host cities. With 14 voting in favour and only 4 against (with Coubertin abstaining) the proposal was duly carried. Despite the margin, Montu demanded a second vote and then a third and when the result was precisely the same as the first ballot the Italian delegation walked out of the meeting and Montu immediately left Lausanne.

On his return to Rome, he resigned as President of CONI and the appointment of Aldo Finzi, Secretary of State in the Department of the Interior, marked the beginning of the take over of Italian sport by the fascist party.

Between the wars Montu led the Italian team at the 1928 Olympics and rendered a great service to Italian sport by establishing an excellent relationship with the various national sporting federations. As a result of his efforts

all these individual governing bodies established their offices at the CONI headquarters in Rome. As a prominent Freemason, he became persona non grata with the regime and in 1939 was replaced by General Vaccaro as an IOC member.

On retiring from the military he organized the Turin Polytechnic and the City erected a statue in his honour. In retirement he lived in Como but in 1946, at the age of 77, he was still able to assist in the reorganization of CONI after the war.

Buchanan/Lyberg

86. Harry Sydney Howard Farrar

RSA

Born: 15 November 1856, Chatteris, England

Died: 12 September 1917, Ascot, England

IOC member: No. 86

Co-opted (postal vote): 15 December 1913

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 0 **Absent:** 1

Picture: –

The son of a doctor, he qualified as a civil engineer in England and emigrated to South Africa in 1879. When the East Rand gold fields opened up he formed the East Rand Proprietary Mines Co. with his younger brother, George, and they both became very wealthy men. In 1894, Sydney Farrar returned to England where he managed the Company's affairs in London until his death. His brother, Sir George Farrar, DSO, was at one time the South African one mile champion and was an influential member of the NOC.

Buchanan/Lyberg

87. Marquis Melchior de Polignac

FRA

Born: 27 September 1880, Joigny

Died: 18 December 1950, American Hospital, Neuilly

IOC member: No. 87

Co-opted (postal vote): 15 October 1914

Resigned: 15 May 1950

Honorary member from May 1950

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 21 **Absent:** 7

Picture: p. 54

Descended from one of the oldest families in France, he was the grandson of the famous Madame Pommery who invented dry champagne when she took the sweetness out of dessert wine so that she could drink it with her meals. The idea was a huge success and no sooner had the Marquis de Polignac mastered the intricate art

of making and marketing the sparkling wines when he suddenly became head of the firm in 1907, following the death of his uncle.

He was a very wealthy man and a generous benefactor of the City of Reims. In 1909 he organised the first international flying meeting at Betheny, near Reims and that year he also created the Parc Pommery on a 50 acre site adjoining Pommery's cellars. Extensive sporting facilities were made available to the working people of Reims and in 1912 he financed the building of the Reims Athletics College within the park. In June 1914, the delegates to the IOC

Session in Paris were entertained at the College and three months later he was invited to join the IOC. During World War I the buildings, being situated only 12 miles from the German lines, were totally destroyed but after the Armistice, the Marquis de Polignac paid for their restoration. During the war he served first in the infantry and then the aviation corps before going to America where he was attached to the French Embassy in Washington. While in the United States, he married the former Nina Crosby, widow of James B. Eustis, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York in 1917.

An all-round sportsman he was at his best as a polo player but was not distinguished in any one field, although he competed in the 1902 Nordic Games where he first met the future IOC President, Sigfrid Edström of Sweden.

In 1921 he became one of the five members of the first IOC Executive Committee (later Executive Board) and remained a member until he resigned shortly before his death in 1950. As President of the Commission of Arts and Foreign Relations he took an active role in the organization of the 1924 Games and in 1925 was a candidate for the IOC Presidency but he only polled one vote in an election in which Count Baillet-Latour was a comfortable winner.

At the first post-war IOC Session at Lausanne in 1946 he proposed his old friend J. Sigfrid Edström as President but more controversially he spoke in defence of the three Italian members - Count Bonacossa, Count Thaon di Revel and General Vaccaro - whose connection with the Italian Fascists was being scrutinised. Lord Burghley (GB) called into question de Polignac's own war-time activities and, as Chairman of the Organizing Committee for the Games to be held in London in two years time, Burghley was almost certainly in possession of information which was not then in the public domain. With the approach of the 1948 Games, the British Ambassador in Paris reported to the Foreign Office in London that de Polignac was "*one of the worst collaborators in France and that no decent Frenchman will meet him or his wife*". In his report, the Ambassador was also severely critical of the war-time activities of Francois Pietri, another French IOC member.

Feelings were running so highly in Britain that arrangements were made to send a message to de Polignac advising him that if he came to London for the 1948 Games



Bartow Sumter Weeks *ISOH Archive*



Eduardo Dorn y de Alsua *ISOH Archive*



Pedro Jaime de Matheu *ISOH Archive*

“he can expect no facilities and he will be ignored”. Evidently, the message was never received—or it was ignored—as by 30 July 1948, the Marquis de Polignac and his wife had already attended three Olympic receptions in London.

Ironically, de Polignac’s son was an active member of the French Resistance movement during World War II.

Buchanan/Lyberg

Executive Board member: No. 5
Elected Member: 06.06.1921
Re-elected Member: 23.04.1927
Re-elected Member: 25.04.1931
Re-elected Member: 01.03.1935
Re-elected Member: 06.06.1939
Re-elected Member: 06.09.1946 - 27.07.1950
Attendance at Meetings
Present: 32 **Absent:** 9

88. Bartow Sumter Weeks

USA
Born: 25 April 1861, Round Hill, Connecticut
Died: 3 February 1922, New York
IOC member: No. 88
Co-opted (postal vote): 14 March 1919
Resigned: 3 February 1922
Attendance at Sessions
Present: 1 **Absent:** 2
Picture: p. 56

Educated at Columbia University he became a Justice of the Supreme Court and was also prominent in the higher echelons of sports administration. He served as President of the New York Athletic Club (1892, 1894) and the Amateur Athletic Union (1898). As a delegate at the IOC Congress in Paris in 1914 he created a favourable impression and after the War he was co-opted onto the IOC. He only enjoyed a relatively short period of membership as he died within three years of his appointment.

He was married three times: in 1887 to Antoinette Mataran (died 1900), in 1901 to Mrs. Emma Bort Sears (died 1917) and in 1918 to Mrs. Josephine D. Smith.

Buchanan/Lyberg

89. Eduardo Dorn y de Alsua

While serving in Paris as the Minister for Ecuador, he became a close friend of Coubertin and accepted his invitation to join the IOC in 1918. At the age of 73 he is the oldest member ever to be co-opted onto the Committee. Initially, he was an enthusiastic member, serving as President of the Comité de Propaganda de la America

Latina, a Paris-based group which had been formed within the IOC to promote Olympism in South and Central American countries. Dorn y de Alsua played his part and was instrumental in arranging for a small Ecuadorian team to make their Olympic debut at the 1924 Paris Games. The following year he was one of the founder members of the NOC but his interest soon waned and after the Paris Session of 1924 he never attended any further Sessions.

His continuing absence placed him in breach of the conditions of the Olympic Charter and he was declared demissionaire. IOC President, Count Baillet-Latour, advised him of the cessation of his membership by letter dated 30 July 1928 but the decision was not officially announced until the Lausanne Session in April 1929.

Buchanan/Lyberg

ECU

Born: 1845

Died: Paris

IOC member: No. 89

Co-opted (postal vote): 15 October 1918

Demissionaire: 30 July 1928

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 2 **Absent:** 8

Picture: p. 56

90. Pedro Jaime de Matheu

CAM

Born: 1875, San Miguel, El Salvador

Died: 31 August 1940, Madrid, Spain

IOC member: No. 90

Co-opted (postal vote): 15 October 1918

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 7 **Absent:** 15

Picture: p. 56

The United Provinces of Central America, an alliance between Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, was officially disbanded in 1840 but an informal arrangement continued and this group of Central American Republics received collective recognition from the IOC in 1918 when Jaime de Matheu was co-opted as the member for Central America.

Matheu had already demonstrated his enthusiasm for the Olympic Movement when in 1917 he joined Coubertin, De Rio Branco (Brazil) and Dorn y de Alsua (Ecuador) as the Secretary-General of a small committee known as the *Comité de Propaganda Olímpica de la America Latina* for “the propagation of the Olympic Idea in South America”. The same year, Matheu produced a booklet, sponsored by the IOC and written in Spanish, entitled ¿Qué es el Olimpismo?

At the time of his appointment to the IOC, he was the Consul General in Paris for El Salvador and was his country’s delegate at the League of Nations. He was made an officer of the Legion d’honneur in 1919. As a diplomat, he was widely travelled and in the IOC membership lists he gives an address in Guatemala in 1926, by 1928 he was back in Paris and in 1936 he was in Madrid where he died, aged 65, four years later.

Buchanan/Lyberg

91. Marquess Giorgio Guglielmi di Vulci

ITA

Born: 17 April 1879, Perugia

Died: 21 April 1945, Rome

IOC member: No. 91

Co-opted (postal vote): 14 March 1919

Resigned: 23 May 1930

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 1 **Absent:** 10

According to the IOC records he was co-opted in 1920 but his election had already been announced at the Session in Lausanne in April 1919.

Picture: p. 62

A State Senator and an enthusiastic all-round sportsman with a particular interest in equestrianism. He was President of the Rome International Horse Show and of the Villa Glori and Capanelle Riding Societies. He was also President of the Canotteri Rowing club, the Parioli Tennis Club and the Lazio Athletics Society in addition to being a leading member of the Italian Yacht Club.

Buchanan/Lyberg

92. Arthur Marryatt

NZL

Born: 1 October 1873, Milton, Otago

Died: 23 November 1949, Wellington

IOC member: No. 92

Co-opted (postal vote): March 1920

Resigned: October 1925

Attendance at Sessions

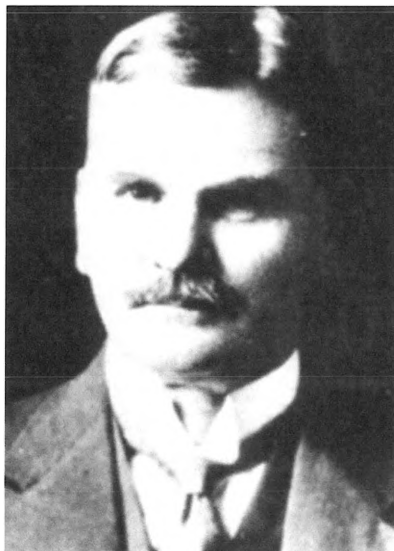
Present: 0 **Absent:** 6

Picture: p.56

As President of the NZ Amateur Athletic Association he helped form the Olympic Council of NZ in 1911 and served as its first President until 1922. His involvement with sports administration ended in 1922 when his business as an accountant took him away from Wellington. The New Zealander, Leonard Cuff, and Australian, Richard Coombes, had previously represented the interests of both Australia and New Zealand on the IOC and



Marquess Giorgio Guglielmi di Vulci *ISOH Archive*



Arthur Marryatt *ISOH Archive*



Count Justinien-Charles-Xavier Clary (né Bertonneau) *ISOH Archive*

Arthur Marryatt was the first IOC member whose responsibilities were limited exclusively to New Zealand.

Buchanan/Lyberg

93. Carlos Silva-Vildosola

CHI

Born: 1870

Died: 22 December 1939, Valparaíso

IOC member: No. 93

Co-opted (postal vote): September 1919

Resigned: 11 November 1921

Replacing Oscar García

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 0 **Absent:** 3

Picture: –

On leaving University he entered the Diplomatic Corps serving as Secretary at the Chilean Embassy in London and Paris before returning home where he joined South America's oldest newspaper, *El Mercurio*. A prolific and influential writer he was appointed a director of the newspaper in 1902 and throughout his journalistic career he was a staunch advocate of Roosevelt's policy of Pan American co-operation and he attended the Pan American Congress in Havana in 1928.

He died in his sleep at home and his wife found him at peace in bed, with a book in his hands, in the early hours of the morning. The author of several well received books, he remained a newspaper journalist at heart and the day before his death he had delivered his final article on the battle of the River Plate when, earlier in the month, the German battleship *Graf Spee* was scuttled off Montevideo and the Commander, Captain Langsdorff, shot himself.

A modest and well-liked man, he specified in his Will that there should be no speeches at his funeral and although this request was honoured, 200 wreaths were sent to the chapel and *El Mercurio* received messages of condolence from 47 countries.

Buchanan/Lyberg

94. Count Justinien-Charles-Xavier Clary (né Bertonneau)

A doctor of law and an enthusiastic writer he founded *Le Pistolet* in 1894, *Le Fusil de Chasse* in 1897 and in 1909 he published *Le braconnage et le moyen de la réprimer*. He was a member of the Sports Commission for the 1900 Universal Exhibition and organised the pistol shooting at the Paris Games. As a competitor, he took part in the clay pigeon shooting events and finished in third place.

President of the NOC from 1913 until his death in

1933, he was Commissioner General and President of the Executive Committee for the 1924 Games. He was also President of the National Sports Committee and the St. Hubert Club. Apart from his sporting interests, he led an active civic life and was founder of Franco-American Fraternity which gave assistance to war orphans. For his public services he was made a Grand Officer of the Legion d'Honneur in 1921. Like Coubertin, he was strongly opposed to the growing participation of women in the Olympic Games and at the 1924 IOC Session in Paris he proposed the motion that the 'status quo be maintained' (ie, no further women's sports be added to the programme) and spoke forcefully against the inclusion of fencing for women. His oratory had little lasting effect as by the next Games in 1928 women fencers were part of the Olympic scene.

In 1925 he was one of the candidates for the IOC Presidency but with just four votes in the first round and only one in the second round Clary had little support.

His father, Pierre Fidele Bertonneau, died in 1862 and in 1883 his widowed mother, SophieVictorine-Eugene, married Justinien-Nicolas Clary who legally adopted her two sons the eldest of whom was the future IOC member.

The Clary family can be traced back to the 16th century in the town of Ventavon in the Haut Alpes and in 1680 they settled in Marseille where they consolidated their social prominence when one of the daughters married the King of Sweden. The family also became very wealthy through trade with the Levant.

Count Bertonneau-Clary suffered a major personal tragedy in 1901 when his son died after the submarine he was captaining sank in Calais harbour following a collision with a British merchant vessel

The IOC member died suddenly just one week after he had spoken on the matter of the Olympic Hymn at the Session in Vienna.

After his legal adoption he officially assumed the style Count Bertonneau-Clary but he seldom used this full title and preferred to be known simply as Count Clary.

Buchanan/Lyberg

FRA

Born: 20 April 1860, Passy

Died: 13 June 1933, Paris

IOC member: No. 94

Co-opted (postal vote): March 1920

Resigned: 13 June 1933

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 12 **Absent:** 2

Picture: p- 62

95. Ernst Edvard Krogius

DEN

Born: 6 June 1865, Helsinki

Died: 21 September 1955, Copenhagen, Denmark

IOC member: No. 95

Co-opted (postal vote): March 1920

Resigned: 13 August 1948

Replacing Baron von Willebrand. Honorary member from 1949.

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 21 **Absent:** 4

Picture: p. 63

A founder member of the Finnish Olympic Committee, he took over as President from Baron von Willebrand in 1919 and remained in office until 1929. A true pioneer of modern sport in Finland, he was also President of the Finnish Gymnastic Federation.

A lawyer and shipowner, he was particularly active in yachting circles, serving as President of the Finnish Yachting Association (1906-1917) and helping to found the International Yacht Racing Union in 1907. He won a bronze medal in the 12 metre class at the 1912 Games. At the 1949 Session in Rome he was one of the first three persons to be appointed an Honorary member of the IOC.

Buchanan/Lyberg



Ernst Edvard Krogius ISOH Archive